As the weather grows fairer the racing probsms grow mistier. There was every prospect six weeks ago of an exceptionally early spring. March came in like a rearing iton, and to a certain extent it went out like a lamb, but still the weather at the end of the mouth and for the two weeks succeeding it was uncertain. All the trainers, who are sanguine men, prepared for fair weather early in the season. But though it cannot be called an exceptionally early spring, most of the running horses in the North are particularly forward, perhaps too forward, considering the time they will begin racing. This is especially true of horses who are not going to participate in the races at Baltimore and Washington, but who will wait for Jerome Park. A great majority-in fact all the best ones-will wait until

There is a great advantage to the stables that have private training grounds where they can keep their stock until shortly before the horses are ready to start in races. The reason is this: At a public track like Monmouth Park, Sheepshead Bay, or Jerome Park, trainers are hardiy patient enough. Each one wishes to see his horses as forward as those of other stables and he is apt to hurry his charges. This fact will be noticeable with many of the Eastern stables that train at public tracks as the season wears away. Of course the greatest stable of runners in the East, or for that matter, in America. as estimated by past performances and the money value as represented by prices paid for the horses who consti-, is that of the Dwyer Brothers. They have about fifty horses and colts in training, three trainers and a small army of boys and grooms. All the stock, with the exception of that purchased at the Rancocas and three or four others, is at Sheeps The rest is at Monmouth Park in head Bay. The rest is at Monmouth Park in charge of "Mat" Byrnes. The expenses of the Dwyers are enormous: they have spent nearly \$100,000,

that the race the up to the up to put up most of the uptown hotels, among the men who put up most of the money on "futures" in racing, there is a growing mentiment that even he may not have the "ponic" that is expected, but that a dark one may yet expure the

Prize.

The horses in the Fairfax Stable are rapidly shaping up and beginning to show racing form. Cyclops is developing into a grand colt. He could not look aster. To this the stable will look for the landing of the big three-year-old stakes, and the best of his rivals will find their hands full in trying to beat him should be keep in condition. Unrest and flousatoric are expected to uphoid the honor of this confederacy in many great handleaps. Unrest at present does not look particularly well. She was, however, always somewhat waspies in appearance and may run better than she now promises to do. Housatoric has grown in height but not filled out accordingly. He gallops well and will perhaps fulfil the promise of his breeding. Fully the largest and in some respects the best-looking three-year old of the stable is Herchies, by Mortemer, dans Omario. He did not start last year, and on account of his size is being worked quietly now. He is in appearance just such a Mortemer as were the best of that horse's get on the other side of the Athantic and which induced Mr. Lornlard to buy the station. The six horses and coits belonging to the stable, which were brought from California, are all doing well and will give good accounts of themselves. This week all the horses in the stable

coits belonging to the stable, which were brought from Cainfornia, are all donne weil and will give good accounts of themselves. This week all the horses in the stable will be given a physic and let up in their work for a few days. The new stable which the Farifax people contemplated building is now under way. The frame is up and the carpenters are putting on the siding. It is said that Commodore Kittson is going to buy a few acres of land near the track in Oceanave, and build whiter accommodations for his running horses. Meantime Major Hubbard, who has charge of the stable, will move the string from Monmonth Park to Sheepshead Bay this week of next. Pardee, the much taked-of candidate for Shorban honors, is not being given any work on the track; he is being jogged on the road entirely. Major intibard says that it does not matter what outsiders or "toots" may say, the horse is far from right and he does not believe he win stand a severe preparation for a race and that it would require hard work to put him in proper condition to meet horses of his class. "Pinneer" Waston is said, however, to have put up \$1,000 ag disst \$50,000 that the cold will win the Suburban. Of the others of the Kitson string, Luminous is improving, but not raples. truly wonderful. He has a peculiar gift of made, however, to have put up \$1,000 ag dint \$50,000 that toe colt will win the Suburoan. Of the others of the Kitison string, Laminous is improving, but not rapidly. Rataplan looks and goes well and Refrain is quite as appeared and goes well and Refrain is quite as appeared in a sampthing in the stable.

As the "looys" put it, "the bookmakers are uit broke up" on the R. A flargin stable. Some time ago the report came across the foocy Mountains, from what were considered good sources, that internal dissensions were making sad havoe with the prospects of its norses winning any of the big races this year. It was said that manager and trainer were perpetually quarrelling, and horses were suffering for proper care. Eastern horses one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors one competitor was and upon the shelf. The rumors of the contrast of the old school as voted and the stable's young sters in their races in California. The bookmakers have a large betaginst Bun Fex for the Suburban at any olds, not only because the rumors and the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree in the above case, but because the facts did not agree for the subject of the subject of the country at that time, and the stroubled to remember dates of any occurrence seventy and eighty state. Acte of any occurrence seventy and eighty state any time. Each day for the last week flesse reports have been repeated by telegraph from California, but each felegrain describing this deplorable condition of the colt has been followed by another with a commission to put \$250 or \$500 on the colt at the best odds obtainable for the Subarban. That the followers of the Haggin stable knew how to work things rather fine is evidenced by the way they kept up the odds against Tyrant for last year's Withers, the post odds being 6 to 1. Imported Richard takes callops the odds against Tyrant for last year's Withers, the post odds being 6 to 1. Imported Richmond takes gaings every day at Sheepshead Bay. He is not looking as well as he did a year ago. He is certainly snort forward.

James McCreery has Fond-du-Lac, Peconic, Wallflower and several two-year-olds. He arrived at Sheepshead Bay last week and all his borses are doing well. E. Berry Wall is so infatuated with the chances of his fold favorite Wallflower that he has put up \$50 at 100 to 1 on him to win the Suburban. The bookmakers wish that the horse might win, not on Berry's account, however, but for their own sakes, for only the one \$50 has been bet on the horse.

horse.

"Jimmie" Rowe's two-year-olds are doing splendidly. They have recently been given quart r-miles at considerably more than half speed and they act as if they would press hard on the best of their competitors.

The new track at Jerome Park is rapidly assuming a shape that is highly satisfactory, not only to the American Jockey Ciub, but also to the trainers who have remained there during the winter. It is now fit to train upon and all concerned are happy.

A LIVELY SEASON AT PLEETWOOD PARK. Fleetwood Park will be in condition for speeding upon this week. "Gabe" Case, who takes care of it this season as a labor of love, has spared no pains in putting it in order. Since the "old goard"-David Bonner as president, C. H. Raymond as vice-pres-David Boliner as president, to it. Raymond as vice-president and Samuel Suffen as secretary—have again taken charge of the New-York Driving Clab's affairs, everything looks favorable to its success. All unnecessary expenses have been cut off and the income from membership has increased to \$15,000 a year. The managers promise a lively season in shape of cup contests for the members.

ONLY THE USUAL SUNDAY ARRESTS.

The movement by the United Shoe Salesmen's Protective Union, whose members object to working on Sunday, to cause the arrest of all shoe merchants seiling shoes on Sanday, did not result in anything yesserday. At all the police stations on the East Sale the sual Sunday haul of sidewalk merchants was made, but It included only two shoe dealers, and these were taken In the regular course of business and not by reason of the hostility of their salesmen. The police, with the atern obedience to the Penal Code that always distinguished them, continue from Sunday to Sunday to arrest dealers for exposing their wares for sale, but they express great disgust for the law at the same time. Yesterday Captain Allaire made a descent on the thritty Polish Hebrew colony who make a market place of Hester and Ludlow six, and ten venders of bardware, exockery, groceries, clothing and miscellaneous merchandize who were doing a rushing business in the angle of the streets were arrested. Being used to arrests, the Hebrews cheerfully went to the Edindge Street Station, and all the afternoon the two sercents were kept busy balling them out.

"There's nothing for the policeman to do," said Captain Allaire, "but to obey the letter of the law and arrest them under Sections 263 and 267 of the Penal Code arrest them under Sections 263 and 267 of the Penal Code for 'exposing their goods for sale on the first day of the Week, the same being a hely day. The next morning at court the justice sets them at liberty under Section 264 of the Code, which says in substance that if they keep on other day in the week as a hijf day they are free to another day in the week as a hijf day they are free to good of the Code, which says in substance that if they keep go. Of course they kins the Bittle and a went they keep arrest dealers for exposing their wares for sale, but they

court the justice sets them at liberty under section got of the Code, which says in substance that if they keep another day in the week as a hoj day they are free to go. Of course they kiss the Bible and awear they keep go. Of course they kiss the Bible and awear they keep got the consumer as a code deal of valuable stationery making out ball bonds for them, not to speak of the time lost by the police and the court in arranging them and hearing their story."

GIVING TWO TONS OF MEAT TO CHARITY.

A crowd of some 400 ragged, durty-looking men, women and children, upon whose faces were the marks of hunger and privation, some carrying baskets Will one another into the house of Morris Rosendorff.

No. 52 Eldridge-st., yesterday morning, where that gentleman and his good wife. Pauline, with one or two assistants, were hard at work.

Mr. Rosendorff, with his limited the policy of the principle of exclusion; at Louisville—Louisville—Louisville—College team will play the lime; commits himself in his speech in express and will probably be an interesting contest.

Will probably be an interesting contest.

At Eccendorff, with his limited the principle of exclusion; at Louisville—Louisville—Louisville—Louisville—Louisville—At St. Louisville—At St. Louisville—Louisville—At St. Louisville—At St. Louis

PREPARING FOR THE RACES.

How the fast runners are Looking.

Gossif about the different stables—Jerome Park in Good shape.

As the weether grows false, the regime proch plicant for charity possessed. Mrs. Rosendorn is benevolently disposed woman and at various times in the year calls all the halt, the lame, the billad, the weak and poverty-stricken inhabitants of her neighborhood to her home, where she disposses with tiberal hand provisions and clothing. She is also connected with the Hebrew Lautes' Benevolent Society, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Passover Relief Society, and as to-day is Passover she made the hearts of many of her country men and women giad. In all over 4,000 pounds of meat was given out and about one half that amount of matzath.

THE ATLANTIC'S MAYY ADMIRERS.

POINTED COMPLIMENTS AND CUTTING CRITICISMS -PREPARING TO LAUNCH HER.

The throng of admirers whom the fair yacht ant day in which to make their Sunday afternoon call yesterday. It is safe to say that no other one of the many fair young brides who have fatten to the lot of that polygamous old Mormon Neptune, has received the open and undisguised attention and admiration of thousands of other fellows during the period of courtship, as the coy and blushing Atlantic has received for the last The reports of her Sunday and week day receptions have been published abroad and it really seem as if every man who had ever been introduced to old Neptune, or was in any way acquainted with his nautical lordship, or who knew any of the sisters, consins or austs of the future bride, had rushed pell mell to these receptions. They have walked into the privacy of the shippard at all hours of the day and night without even the formality of sending in their cards in advance, or of asking Mr. Mumm, if he had any objections to their meeting his young ward. Nor has it stopped there. Alas for the gallantry of th

young men in marine society that it should be said, but said it must be in the interests of truth and gossip; they charge of "Mat" Byrnes. The expenses of the Dwyers are coormous: they have spent nearly \$100,000, including their Rancocas purchases, in putting their stable on what they believed to be an invincible besis, "Boubful things are mighty uncertain," was the great this intered by some one who hedged against a possible fanure. Horse racing is the most uncertain of all things, and if there is the slightest faith to be put in Dame Rumer, all is not right in the Iwyer stable. The great flip, Dew Drop, is working well and could not be improved upon, but it is not so with the speedy Fontage. He is said to have pulled up lane after a hair-speed galeonia and the companies of the four-year-old Richmond. Richmond, however, if credence is to be placed in bookmaker's statements, is an important factor of the stable, for they say the Dwyers have backed him for a great deal of incept to win the Subgrian and have been preparing him especially for that race. The cell has not been taking his castourary gailops with his stable conjuntions for the last few days, and, to use the phrase of those who make it a point to another heave backed him for a great deal of incept to win the "modeling of the phrase of those who make it a point to another heave backed him for a great deal of meny to win the "modeling of the phrase of those who make it a point to another heave backed him for a great lead of the winder to another heave backed him for a great lead of meny to win the Subgrian and have been preparing him especially for that race. The celd has not been taking his castourary gailops with his stable conjuntions for the last few days, and, to use the phrase of those who make it a point to another heave backed him for a great lead of meny to whome the phrase of those who make it a point to another heave backed him for a great lead of meny to whome the part of the subgrian of the subgri have discussed her charms and the prospects of the the binshes of maidenly modesty have a threat of her minsail and he cheeks of her blecks cause her dress maker—the salim der—hasn't yet nished the necessary sail and blecks. Yeste was supposed to be the last of Sanday receptions, and the crowd proportionately great in consequence. Guesta in carriages and in throngs on foot and on the They swarmed over the shippard to look at the year lithe giver of her fresh paint and new ired a girle giver of her fresh paint and new ired a hight. It was evident, nowever, that ways for her de-parture were being provided and it is probable that on Thesday or Wethesday, in the fullness of time and of the spring thes, she will said down to her future presented and bob a graceful courtesy to her formentors and ad-

> SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE. LIVING UNDER EVERY PRESIDENT-HEALTH AND

> MEMORY STILL INTACT. In the northern part of Westport, Conn., twelve miles from Bridgeport, live Captain and Mrs. Alfred Taylor. He is in ms minety afth year, she in her nd, and both are in good health. They were married in 1812. During thirteen years they Iwell in many houses in their native town, but the Captain inserited a large firm, built upon it, and for sixty-one years they have occupied their present home. It is a small, unpretending structure, but attracts attention now from the fact that it contains a couple who are about to enter their clamon! welding year. Should they live till Friday they will complete seventy-four years of married life. Hitherto, so far as known, but one instance of the kind has occurred in Connecticut-Mr. and Mrs. Zalmon Sturges, of Weston, who lived to gether nearly seventy-four years, but both died before its close. In conversation Captain Taylor displays a knowledge of affairs and a momory of the past which is truly wonderful. He has a pecultur gift of recalling names, but he is troubled to remember dates. To fix the date of any occurrence seventy and eighty years ago he

> Taylor is a Democrat of the old school and never voted any other ticket. He wanted to vote for James Madison in 1812, but did not become of age till three weeks after the election of that year, hence he was carried over to the campaign of 1816 and beginning with James Monroe he has voted at every Presidential elec-

James Monroe he has voted at every resonance.

His birth in 1791 occurred in George Washington's time and he has consequently lived under every Administration. He has much to say about the war of 1812 and an wepersonally a large number who joined the armies of the country at that time. He notes that the Mexican war was a necessity, but is irrect chashed only grament tending to sire gitten opinion that the Rebedlon was such. He thinks it count have been excepted and had in been, Government and town design to any regiment tending to sire gilten opinion that the Rebeallon was such. He thinks it could have been avoided, and had it been, Government and town debias would be less ind his taxes smaller. He is a large landholder and tax rases are important items.

In 1821 Captain Taylor turned his attention to military affairs, and was a ceted captain of a company in the 9th Resiment of the Connecticut militas, serving three years. The duties of his position were not onersus. He was obliged to call his company out for drill and inspection twice each year, and the object of the menth serving was not so much to display their taileuts as fighting men as it was to escape the payment of military taxes. Captain Taylor is the only man living who sixhed the petition to the General Assembly in 1830 asking that the town of Westport be incorprated. He has lived to see the population quadrapic and its wealth vastly increase.

Captain Taylor is an articut and conscientions Protestant Episcopalian and is able to confront those who urge views at variance with the doutries of that donomination. He has been a vestryman of the charch where he worship he riv half a century, and is twenty years the scaling of knowing that danchers, granddaughters are daily watching over herself an iher aged companion, and this relief from worship care has undomittedly tended to protong their lives. On Good Friday the severily-fourth anniversary occurs it will be celebrated informally by a family gathering at the od homestead. Descendants to the nameer of thirty and many friends will improve an occasion so rare to pay their respects to this aged couple.

RAISING MONEY FOR PARNELL.

The enthusiasm at the Sunday meetings of the Irish National League continues to increase, and the contributions to the treasurers of the different branches are generous and well sustained. Yesterday's meetings were no exception to this rule. The Irishmen of Brooklyn are also wheeling into line and one of th most successful of yesterday's meetings was that held in the afternoon at Pacific Hail, Grand-ave, and Pacific-st. to organize the Ninth Ward Branch, South Brooklyn. William McClimont presided. Secretary M. J. Loga enrolled a dozen new members and aunounced that since the last meeting he had received \$10.

J. M. Wall delivered a lecture in which he said: "It seems to me that to give the Irish landlords twenty years purchase is altogether unjust. The depreciation of landed property in Ireland has continued so steadily during the past few years that the generous proposition of Mr. Gladstone must have assumished even the land-lords themselves, who would have been glad to take the locid themselves, who would have been gian to take the bait had only half that number of years' purchase been offered, for their property is valueless in many parts of freinnd and several estates lately put up at auction in the Landel Estates Court, Dubin, got no bladers at all. But if the introduction of the measure will win back the Raticals who have descrited fainstone to give support to the Home Rule bil, it will be a great labyantings. Once establish a Parliament in Dublin and the firsh will themselves at once dear with all lesser questions, of which that perfaming to the land is one." [Appnings.]

tions, of which that per anning to the land is one." [Approximes.]

The Davitt branch met to the basement of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West Thirty-seventh-si., this city, Thomas J. O'Carleghan presiding. The chairman made a vigorous speech, denying that Garlstone should be thanked for ins Home Rule blad. Let us, 'said he, "ao justice to our ewa people in this matter. It is the suferings and the sacrinees which they have endured and the dangers they were not afraid to face that has brought home to the Euglish mind at last that it is cheaper for England to do justice to Ireland than not to do it." [Appliance]

England to do justice to Ireland than not to do it. [Applause.]
When William McCabe, president of the Seventeenth
Ward branch, took the chair at Clarendon Hail be was
greeted by a crowd of Farnell disciples who cheered
every reference to the Irish leader's name. Armor J
Delancy made a long speech, in which he said that no
matter whether the bill was passed to-day or four years
hence, the country had taken beart since Gladstone
made his speech, and from that day would date an era of
something like prosperity for freland. [Appliause]
Branch No. 20 met at St. Boniface School Hail, Fortyseventh-st. and Second-ave., James J. O'Shainthnessy
presiding. James T. Mulheru and others made speeches

THE PRINCETON NINE TO PLAY TO DAY. The Princeton College team will play the

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED AND WHAT IT IS SUPPOSED TO MEAN.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE) LONDON, April 9. It has to be said that the first impression of Gladstone's plea and proposal for Home Rule in Ire land is one of blank disappointment. He has never in all his life done anything so able; never conceived a scheme so ingenious; never addressed to the House and the country a statement so masterly in exposition. He has spoken in circumstances without precedent, amid excitement raised to fever heat, Europe and America listening to his words; Ireland sitting at his feet, and waiting for the boon of self-government. He rose to the occasion; he surpassed expectation and houself. And the result Atlantic counts in her train were blessed with a pleas- is that the sun dawns to-day on an England more resolute than ever to retain in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster the sole right of legislating

for Ire and. I record this first impression. I don't say it will be permanent. I abstain from all prophecy. But the feeling to-day is a feeling of discouragement on the part of those who hoped most from Mr. Gladstone in his new character of convert to Home Rule, and of something like exultation among those who look upon Home Rule as another name for desintegration and disaster. So it was to some extent even last night in the House. The cheers which welcomed Mr. Gladstone as he entered and again as he rose to speak were pretty general from the Liberal benches. But the Liberals at no moment approached in enthusiasm the excitable and excited followers of Mr. Parneil. Mr. Plunket said their demonstrations were almost affectionate; they were, in fact, more than affectionate; they were passionate, and they passed far beyond the limits which on a common occasion would have been permitted in the House. They were sustained to the end, and that is where they differed from those of the Liberals. As Mr. Gladstone advanced in his speech, the support from his Liberal followers became less. As the gigantic proportions of their great leader's project grew before their eyes they were, to use Mr. Trevelyan's word, benumbed,

It is very instructive to look through the reports of the speech this morning. The English press outs in the cheers. If they came in a marked manner from a particular quarter of the House, that quarter is designated. When Mr. Giadstone declares he is for the unity of the Empire, the cheers are general. When he attacks the Opposition, there are Mr isterial cheers. When he paints a picture of frish disorder, or confesses his own failure in dealing with it, the cheers spring from the Opposition beaches. Finally it is the Parnellites who cheer everything that sounds like Home Rule, or like a vindication of Ireland, or a condemnation of coercion. I recommend anybody who wishes to form for himself a notion of how natters really went last night in the House to take the report of the Daily News, which is the one paper n Loudon that can be called not only Liberal but Gladstonian. Up and down cach column, threk trews, he will find "Irish cheers," "Parnellite heers," "Loud Parne lite cheers," "Home Rule theers," "Rese wed flows Rule eneers," "Vociferous beering by the Paraellites," The number of these nterpolations is not less than lifey; there was an outh 1st of purely Parnellite cheering every three or four minutes throughout the speech; the rest of the House at those moments sitting dumb.

Now, that is a sufficient proof that Mr. Gladstone achieved one half of his purpose. He admitted, with mausual emphasis, that it would be aboutd to propose an Irish scheme which the Irish would not He elsewhere defined Irish as meaning the present Paraellite members of the House of Comnous. He has got therefore one-half the appraval he set out to win. The testimony is of the most express kind. Mr. Parnell, to the surprise of the House, rose after Mr. Trevelvan sat down. It had not been supposed that the Irish leader would speak during the first evening. Whether because Mr Gladstone west so much further than Mr. Paraell expected, or because Mr. Travelyan augeral him, ie spoke and spoke out. He complained of some parts of the project; especially the financial parts. The Irish with all their passionate patrions in have an eye to the main chance not less keen, to say the east, than the American or the Scotch. But there was no blot which Mr. Parnell seemed to think might not be wishlout in committee, and of the pensure itself he spoke in no measured terms. He was convinced that it would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people as a solution of the long-

Parneil's sanction will be another reason for close scrutiny of Mr. Gladstone's scheme on its ments, And there are few signs indeed of anything like onversion of the opponents of Home Rule. As you now, the whole London press, save the one Gialtonian organ above mentioned, declared in advance against an attempt to disturb the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. The declarations to-day are stronger than ever. The scheme unfolded last night goes beyond anybody's forecast. The chief critics of the measure describe it this morning as a measure not of Home Rule but of Repeal. It is in no sense of the word Home Rule on the American plan; it is Canada. The separation between Great Bestam and Ireland is, in principle or in effect, complete and absolute. Mr. Gla Istone's guarantees, they arge, are minsory; he numself seems to care little for guarantees. There is no sanction behind them save the sanction of force.

From the beginning to the end of his speech—and

this it was which woke and sustained the rapturous cheers of the Parnellites-Mr. Gladstone dealt with England and Ireland as nations foreign to each other. The keynote of the statement is to be found in the sentence in which he announced his remedy for such discontent as the comparatively natural and simple though not always easy expedient of stripping law in Ireland of its foreign garb, and investing it with a domestic character. That fundamental distinction Englishmen pronounce calamitous, For practical purposes they regard Mr. Gladstone's Ireland as accurately corresponding to the Ireland of which Mr. Parnell once drew a picture in Cincionati, with every link between her and England broken, save only, as Mr Gladstone would have it, the link which binds her to the Crown.

Well, if this be a true view of Mr. Gladstone's proposal, there is little doubt what England will think of it. Details may be discussed at leisure; nobody pretends to have mastered over night the intrcacies of a scheme to which the most acute and most comprehensive intellect in England has devoted months of incessant thought. But the scheme in its outline seems simple, and it is possible to express an opinion on that even this morning. It may be sald of the London press that it is prejudiced but if the Liberal Government press be prejudiced, it is not against, it is in fav r, of anything Mr. Glads one may have to propound. The two most powerful journals outside of London are The Man chester Guardian and The Scotsman, Their indement this morning is the same; the very words in which they express it are almost identical. The former says: "If the scheme is not rejected, it must in its ce tral feature be re-east. The representation of Ireiand must be retained in the British Parliament." The latter says: "Mr. Gladstone's scheme of trish government will not do as it stands. If all the other provisions in it were good, that which excludes frish members from the Imperial Paritament would be fatal to it."

Such declarations from such a quarter are enough to make one think all efforts at solving the Irish problem are about as hopeful as efforts at squaring the circle. Mr. John Morley said last year that no solution would do which should not banish the Irish members from Westminster. The Legislative machine would never work till obstruction had been got rid of. He expressed with his usual lucidity the motive which lay at the root of the English mind. Mr. Gladstone has adopted Mr. Moriey's view. His own triends say that the old Parliamentary band was convinced that only by tempting the House of Commons with this prospect of deliverance from its enemies had he a chance of carrying a Home Rule measure. He frames his measures on that makes it an integral, essential, ineradicable part of organ

policy strikes a blow at Imperial unity. The new Magna Charta of Ireland, as its author a little ambitiously termed it, comes perilously near to annulling, not Magna Charta itself, but those securities for empire which the people of England value hardly less than securities for their own liberty. They no more mean to sacrifice Imperial unity than to sacrifice the immunities of the immortal charter which the barons extorted from King John. Mr. Gladstone roused a dangerous feeling when he used the words, and people are already asking by what right even Mr. Gladstone assumes the prerogative of sovereignty, or how no hopes to persuade Parliament to erect on the other side of St. George's Channel an independent Irish Common-

PLAIN SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

NUBBING BROOKLYN REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. MAHONEY SWEARING VENGEANCE-CHARGES AGAINST NOMINEUS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TR BUNE.]

Washington, April 18.-Representative Mahon-y, of Brooklyn, is highly indigment with the Presi-He had a candidate for United States Marshal it that city and he went personally to the White House to ask for the appointment. The Presi dent did not give him much encouragement, Mahoney was persistent and returned again and again. At this the President became impatient, and told Mahoney that there were other Representatives that must also be considered. Mahoney replied that as yet he had got nothing, and he felt entitled to the place. The President then told Mahoney, in the plainess terms, that he did not regard him as the true representative of the people of Brooklyn. The Congressman, who owns three liquor shops, now goes about swearing vengeance on the White House, Campbell and Bliss, the other Brooklyn Democrat members, ar in better repute at the Waite House. The delegation has presented, in behalf of Boss McLaughli and his organization, the name of John Delmar, the exounty Clerk for postmasterito succeed Colone: McLeer. Delmar is a type of the spoils-seeking politicians.

Mr. Beecher and other Brooklyn Mugwumps have protested against any such appointment ddent in the case of the postmister at Chemnad, Louisville and other places for which nominations were made recently, has permitted the Demoeratic Representatives to make the selection. Mahoney he same privilege then they want to know the facdarken the White House again while Mr. Cleveland remains President. At the Department of Justice it is said that Manoney's candidate for Marshal had a peni-

Charges have already been flied in the Senate against the nominee for Postmaster at Troy. Some Mugwumps who supported Mr. Cleveland for President learning that Alderman Dolan, the candidate or " Ed " Murphy, was likely to be nominated, sent to the President paper districts showing that Dolan was an unfit man. They did not recommend any other candidate, but protested against the selection of such a man as Dolan, the same as the Mugwumos have processed against Deloar. But the President commuted Dolan, and the affitiavits have how been filed in the senate.

Langdon, nominated for postmaster at Sarstega, is harzed with being a former employe of the Morrissey pambing house and of otherwise being an until man for

estimater.
The S-n its Finance Committee has practically agreed report in a verific the same ten of Boss Melangals man Brower for femeral Appraise. The committee all soon report a our accessing the office, hence no

will seem report a our accessing the office, hence no act on will be taken on the commution.

Alternat Black, of Brockya, who was appointed interest Revenue Collector in the recess, has been asked to explain his violation of law in appointing whiskey dearers as depointes. He will probably be rejected.

The charges under against Lines. Brower and other men recommended for office by the Brooklyn Democratic organization nave discussed. He Prosident and he had annation have discussed the President, and he has hesitated to helorar the brooking Representatives of

HOW MORRISON WAS INFLUENCED, THE WOOL-GROWING INDUSTRY WAS SACRIFICED AND THOS PROTECTED.

Washington, April 18 (Special .- Since the among members of the House as to the reasons which imperied the majority to stoke ore, coal, etc., from much attention declares that he has solved the mystery. To a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day, he said:

"The change was brought about through Secretary maining by not exceeding a score of men who are interested in the product on and transportation of coal and ore, Of the total pro metron of iron ore-some 7,000,000 tous a year-about one-fourth comes from the innes of the ment referred to. Their combined fortunes will probably asgregate \$100,000,000. These great capitalists are capable of wheeling trementous pointed in-fluence upon the Administration and the D-mocratic the tin waves which we know so well. ishes the period. Thus, when asked the date the war with Great Britain broke out, he will say:

"I was twenty-one years old." Mrs. Taylor, on the contrary, is was thirty years old." Mrs. Taylor, on the contrary, is exerted to save from one and coal from the destructive | isn," which is carried out with curious results in his enough to command the sience if not the assent of a very favorable example of a manuer of condering nature which, infortunatily, can hardly be regarded as inson before the Ways and Means Committee, but he sent dividual. To return to the figure putnings, something som netore the ways monogeness committee, but he sent in personal representative, A. B. Wando, who lives in the adjournet come of Families is the intimate personal and ponitical tries of Families J. Tieden and the latter is largely increased in the could quelty to assist the Democratic reor and coal kings. Morrison, Hewitt and the other fixed reformation of the fixer plantings, something should be said of Mr. Fowier's head and an outdoor study, marred not be found and outdoor should be reformed by the married not be found to the fixer plantings, something should be said of Mr. Fowier's head and an outdoor study, of course, did all be could quelty to assist the Democratic reor and coal kings. Morrison, Hewitt and the fixer planting, something should be said of Mr. Fowier's head and an outdoor study, of course, did all the could quelty to assist the Democratic reor and coal kings. Morrison, Hewitt and the said of Mr. Fowier's head and an outdoor study, of course, did of Mr. Fowier's head and an outdoor study, marred not by too much zeal, but by too much peak that the said of Mr. Fowier's head and an outdoor study, of course, did of Mr. Fowier's head and outdoor study, marred not by too much zeal, but by too much ze Democratic from and coal kines. Morrison, Hewitt all all the other great reformers of the Ways at M-ans Communities yielded and the result is the preservation of the daily of from ore and coal, while wood, in the production of which at least 15,000,000 of the America people are interested directly or indirectly, is placed of the free list. There was no rich and powerful Democratic first the production of the free list.

The opponents of the bill offered by the Ways and chiefly on the ground that if it subseeds the business in-terests of the country will be hundrately relieved from an uncertainty which is disastrous in its general effects as well as upon the special in distributions threatened by the bill.

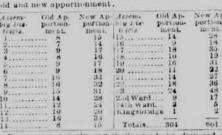
THE QUESTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Washingron, April 18 (Special) .- A meeting of the Senate Committee on Coast Defences has been called to consider the question of fortifications. The committee has before it the reports of the Senate Select Committee on Ordinance and War Ships, the Gun Foundry Board and several other documents. The failure of the House to take several other documents. The takere of the flodes to take any action on this important subject has disgusted the members of the Senate. Mr. sewell, a member of the committee, says, however, that he has little hope of so thank being done by this Congress. Bit the senate Committee will be prepared to act on the subject in connection with any measure that may come from the House.

A LARGER COUNTY COMMITTEE.

FEW CONTESTS EXPROTED AT THE PRIMARIES-

CHANCE TO BUILD UP THE PARTY. The Republican County Committee, at its meeting on Tues lay evening next, will probably mame the date for holding primaries in the various Assembly Distriets for the election of officers of the various district associations, district committees and delegates to the County Committee. The new County Committee will be chosen under the terms of the new constitution. This provides that the number of delegates to the County Committee to be hereafter elected among the various districts shall be in proportion to the number of votes east for Republican Presidential Electors at the preceding Presidential election, apportioning to each Assemby District one delegate for each 150 Republican votes east, or majority fraction of 150 votes cast. This apportion sent was adopted at the last meeting of the County Committee, It has had the effect of nearly doubling the number of the Republican County Committee. The present committee numbers 304. The new committee will number 601. The following shows the number of delegates from each district under the old and new apportionment.



by the enrolling officers after the recent enrolment, so

NOTES ON THE EXHIBITIONS.

SALES AT THE ACADEMY-ART NEWS ELSEWHERE. The Hallgarten and Clarke prizes will be awarded at the Academy on Wednesday. The catalogue of the exhibition indicates 135 pictures as fulfilling the requirements of the competition. But this large num ber ought not to prove embarrassing, for the majority of these pictures can be safely put asule at once. It is not encouraging to go the rounds of the galleries and note the quality of paintings submitted with some hope of a prize. Amateurs and beginners may gain courag from finding their pictures actually hung, and marked with a star in the catalogue, but the character of the exhibition is not improved thereby. Fortunately the exhibitors, in whose hands the choice is wisely placed. can atone in some degree for the lack of discrimination shown by the Hanging Committee,

There is a vast array of studio and other interiors

whose chief claim upon the observer's attention aboved painting of furniture and bric-a-brac. This sort of photographic art is on the increase, but of really good strongly painted there are but few. First in size among the competing pictures is Mr. C. Y. Turner's ambitious painting of the bridal procession of Priscilla and John Alden. The subject is a good one, and the picture both in its conception and in the amount of honest work which it represents is far above most of its companions. Yet Mr. Turner falls here as he has failed before to interest one in the personality of his characters. He scenisto be aware of what his figures ought to express and yet to lack the power to express it. Ferhaps he trusts to those who see his work to supply the missing individuality. Of true human interest there is little, although the artist resorts to patent devices to make us believe that his characters are real and in carnest. Here his picture is weak. This is not a beautiful work, but beauty in coloring at least is no to be expected. Yet it is necessary to acknowledge that few of the young painters have shown themselves possessed of such large ideas, and this as well as some of the workmanship is much to Mr. Turner's credit. In the same gattery is Mr. F. C. Jones's painting of a pretty model overhauling the books in an old chest. The chest and books are excellently painted, the graceful reade an effective figure, but a model after all. And yet one takes a little more interest in Mr. Jones's reader than in the two figures of Mr. Percy Moran's " Divided Attention." This is a well-executed example of work which the artist's proficiency. A camera placed before the two models would reader them with as much feeling, and it may be that Messra Percy and Leon Moran have lost some finer feeling through familiarity with the camers. But there is much delicate, dexterous painting here, although the relations of the lounge to the wall are dublous, and the picture pleases the eye better than Mr. Leon Moran's rupted Conspiracy," Mr. Barse, in his "Plaster Shop," paints a trankly repellant picture, cold and bleak it n imitating the contents of the shop. This skill is of no mean order, but there is promise of botter things in the natural attitude of the figure here which one could wish of some real importance, and of the figure in a study in the east callery. Mr. J. R. Wiles's devotion to "eleverness" has produced better technical results than his "Corner Tame," which has, however, the merit of a certain vivacious expressiveness. Mr. Birney contributes various stuties of children, and window-light effects and interiors, no one of which is remarkable, although "The lookworm" at least is worth noting, and "The Doll's n the immediate foreground are of most impressive size it the fact does not add to the pictorial value of her work, grapting it to be without exaggeration. She gives glimpses of child character here on which a hope may be used for better things in the future. Mr. De Luce is The King's Health" shows that he has had in mind the varying emotions which his characters ought to feel, yet they have been perverse, like his colors, but there is not much to be said for the quality of the painting. It is not a difficult matter to select one strong landscape among the number, although the committee has

kied Mr. W. A. Collin's "Moonlight in Harvest." is a sound and serious piece of painting. The landscape with its excellent distance expresses the quiet of the byord teril bill was reported by the Ways and Means but the picture on the whole is so good that one can omunities has week there has been fively speculation | hardly hold the artist responsible for the " Reflections" in the next gallery. Messra, C. W. Laton and Ochtmann send evening scenes and other (and scapes, some of th Among the waterscapes more can be said for Mr. Palmer's "Towards the Lidt" than for his blutsh Venecan moonlight, brilliant as at is. Mr. J. G. Tyler paints the cocks of the sea shore with impressive fidelity in his "Looking Seaward," but his marines represent him a better place. There is life in this picture and a fine the for axis an almost dramatic touch. The ducasy water may not be entirely true, but at least these are not ing as good possibly as anything that he has done, very clever, but without feeling for color and with too little atmosphere. Another cheeriess example of this kind of work is by Mr. Watrous, Messrs, Rice and Dowdall send studies, for the latter's " Taking a Header" is nothing else. Why not pictures ! Mr. Alexander's portrait of Dr. McClosh still seems to us a study. It is excellent for its quiet and dignity, but why not allow the body to show itself, define the features more clearly, and subdue the green, which is so out of keeping with the well seasoned metaphysician I Mr. Hassam's large street scene may be truthful enough, but these bleak rows of Roston houses are not interesting. The artist might borrow raud's street scenes. There are other pictures by others, some with hints of promise, others with the promise yet invisible, others still like Mr. Rheat's huge paining of stolid figures and wooden draperies, embodying the faults of schools or other artists.

at the American Art Galieries rank among the best works publicly exhibited in this city of recent years. Levolc's 'The Organ' has had an areat convicer in his 'Potato Gathereis,' a harre canvas shown a few months since in the galiery of thinking & Co., where some small paintings by this actist have from time to time been exhibited. But "The Organ" is the work upon which Levolc can best afford to stake his reputation. The picture is curtously mishamed. It is not the organ but the singer's voice which both artist and observer have most in mind. It is to this that the men and women are listening who stand or sit in attentive attitudes in the rear of the choir gallery. Kaca figure is finely individualized and posed with admirable truthfillness. Before them in the front of the galiery stands the siender girlish figure of the singer, her larger and dince unseen below, her voice going out into the empty upper space of the church. The feeling of Space is vividly conveyed, helped by the contrast of the light church walls and the windows with the low tones of the galiery which is substantially painted and truthfully drawn. This is a piece of serious and admirable painting and the different painting. The Austrian Staff Officers at the Death Bed of General Marceau," by Jean Paul Laurens, Only a few of Laurens's patures, among them the "Honorius," are owned in this country. The "Death of Marceau" is lent for extinction here by its owner, M. Tureque, a Parisian annatur officially connected with the administration of the Soine, who its plainting was first exhibited in 1877, an enthus astic French critic, M. Fro.h, wrote: "This magnification." The work in The three most important non-impressionist paintings at the American Art Galleries rank among the best in reference is to the media of homor awarded this painting at the Salon of 1877. A very solidy painting at the Salon of 1877. A very solidy painting work is this, the figures appearing fairly statue-question to be said in criticism of the coloring, for even the bright colors near the deathbed are not discordant. The face with their varying intensity of emotion form an interesting study. Historical pointings like this are rare and the "Doath of Marceau" should fornish some limis to the few of our own artists who are working in the sarely feeding and reasons is flow; "Sinuty," a spiendidly pointed built for a willing captive through a forest glade by a daughter of Eve, who is playing at being wood appropriate of Eve, who is playing at being a wood appropriate and allight and shade. This is supere fless painting, although a trifle more warnth seems permission.

The sales at the Academy exhibition in themseives.

The sales at the Academy exhibition exceed \$19,000. The pletures sold since the last time of writing are: "A Country Gri," P. J. Averill, \$75; "Just Once Marc." Fenner, \$50; "Cupit's Friumpp," J.Sewell, \$75; "Mar and a string, \$75; "M

his project. Instantly it is perceived that such a ART NEWS AND COMMENTS. pictures, and there are ninety-three illustrations, nearly pletures, and there are ninety-three illustrations, nearly all reproductions of the drawings by the artists from their paintings. These, the editor frankly acknowledges, "are to be considered as memorand merely." There is everything which the official catalogue furnishes, together with notes upon the "Academy, biographical notices and accounts of some of the "art attractions" of the city. The "National Academy Notes" should prove of convenience and does to visitors, and it will be found worth preservation as a souvenir and record of the exhibition.

Mr. Wunderlich's gallery is still occupied by a pointing of Niagara in winter by Mr. R. J. Pattison. It appears that the attendant who daily gaz a non-tine ground hank depicted on the canvas has been investing himself just below the difficultions and has instructed visitors accordingly. But the friends of the artist stish it understood that the point of view is from the falcony of the Prospect House, Introductions of a mile above the Cinfton House and but a quarter of a mile below the fails.

the Prospect House, three-marrers of a mile below the falls.

The collection formed by Charles Stein will be sold in Patis in the second week of May. There are examples of the art of the Middle Area and Readsance in the way of armor, emane's, falence, broazs, wood and ivoy carvings, Venetian glass, illuminated manuscripts and goldsmiths' work. There are also many topedrics, sculptures and pieces of carved and in and farmiture of the times of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. A fluely limitrated estaborae received from Mr. S. P. Avery appears to indica e a collection of high character. Among the limitrations are an ivory group, two ligures, Fench, of the threenth century, an oblong coffer with convex cover, decorated with or namelled plaques by Pierre Beymond; various examples of falsence; French and Italian armor of the sixteenth century, with elaborate ornamentation; sixteenth century rings, pentants and medalions; thirteenth century rings, pentants and medalions; thirteenth century rings, pentants and variety of choice examples which M. Charles Vriarts in the preface enthusiastically commends to the attention of the amateur. A cataoruse data, a few Orien al and other porcelains and a variety of choice examples which M. Charles Vriarts in the preface enthusiastically commends to the attention of the amateur. A cataoruse of this collection without limitations comes from Mr. William Schaus. The sale will begin at the gallery of the collection in London, a smaller replication in the McConnel collection in London, a smaller replication in the McConnel collection in London, a smaller replication in the McConnel sale is in the Nation, in London. At a Berlin sale a few weeks since Horace Vernet's "Joith with the Head of Holofernes" brought only 1900. It originally cost 21,200, and before the sale was valued by experts at 2400. Some of the Schess." Peris, were 12,600 francs for Fargonard's "Amants Heavers."

14,700 francs for Engelaits "Winter." 16,000 francs for Jones for a Fontalocbian forest scene by Diaz, and 17,000 francs

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

PROSPECTS OF THE BROADWAY MEASURE. THE ASSEMBLY LIKELY TO PASS THE BILL-OTHER LEGISLATION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, April 18 .- Shall the charter of the Breadway Surface Easiway Company be annulled to That question the Senate answered in the affirmative ten days ago. The Assembly will give its reply on Tuesday. The session of the Assembly this week therefore ses to be viewed with more interest than any other

Interest in the Legislature as a whole may also be said to culminate this week. Undoubtedly the bills regarding the Broadway Surface Railway Company are the leading measures of the Legislature. When the Assemblymen left Albany on Friday there was no indication of any earnest opposition to the bill. The genera feeling was expressed by Mr. McCarthy, of Syracuse, when he said: "If a vote should be taken now on the bills I doubt if ten men would vote against them." Still, there was some apprehension that opposition to the bills might be created before Tuesday. A leading member of the Judiciary Committee, who is friendly to the measure soid: "I cannot discern any opposition to these bills that amounts to anything, and yet I feel an undercurknow. The feeling may be all imagination on my pact, when I see those by is ordered to a third reading." Westfall, one of the ablest lawyers in the Assumbly, is opposed to the bills. He expressed his dissent from the favorable report made upon all of them by the Judi-ciary Committee. Mr. Connelly, of Kings County, dissented from the favorable report made on one of the

The Assembly will consider on the order of third readine early in the week one of Senator Void-der's tax bills. These measures, if they all become laws, will and large sums yearly to the State revenues. When a State Assessor a lew years ago Senator Velder studied hard the taxation laws. He has put his knowledge to eff ctive use by drawing up bills to create new need by him, that taxing collateral inheritances, is now a law, and promises to bring in a large sum to the treasury. He has also two other tax birls of importance. One places a special tax on certain sales by brokers and the other taxes the sale of liquor. He has also introduced a bill to provide for the assessment of taxes on certain kinds of railroad property.

It is the bill taxing sales by brokers that is now in the order of third realing in the Assembly. It has attracted little attention, although all wall street will be interested in it if it becomes a law. It passed the Senate with comparatively little debate and has hat the same for it is in the Assembly. The scope of the act can only be seen by giving the dest section:

be seen by giving the dref section:

SECTION I. Every banker, broker or person dealing in
the stocas or bonds of corporations, or in crude or refloid petrolectin, or in cotto; pork, grain, flour, tea,
coffee, spices, or drurs, who shall hereafter negotiate
the sale of such property or securities to an amount exceeding one numered dollars, shall at the time of contracting for such sale deliver to the purchaser a bill of
sale in writing, staring the nature, quantity and price of
the property or securities said and the grass amount of The bill says that the stamp shall be cancelled after use. The p-naity for violating the act is to be a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500. The sixin sco-

tion of the act is also of interest;

No sale, or court, at or agreement for the sale, of any property or securities mentioned in the first section of properly or securities mentioned in the first section this act, requiring such scamp shall be valid or enforceable at law or in equity noises the bill of sale thereot shall be made and the stamps affixed thereto and cancelled as in this act provided.

The bill taxing sales of liquor, which was ordered to a third reading by the Senate on Friday, provides that after July 1, 1886, there shall be levied and collected a tax upon "every hotel, restaurant, saloon, bar, store, shor, building, boat, barge, booth or other place in or at which inquors containing alcohol" are sold to be drunk on the promises or "otherwise sold or distributed as beverages in less measure than one quart to any one

person as a time."

The tax is a graded one. In New York, Brookivn and Buffalo the because for a first-grade because is to be \$530, second grade \$200, third grade \$100, fourth grade \$500. In the other other of the State the tax is to be \$75, \$50, \$50 and \$15. In villages the tax is to be \$50, \$30 and \$10. The oill exempts from taxation all places that sell are and beer in bottles, where the liquor is not frank on the precises. Minute directions are given for the payment of the tax, doubtless for the information of induor designs.

LABOR AGITATION IN CONNECTICUT.

MEASURES IN THE HOUSE - APPOINTMENT OF DAIRY INSPECTOR.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HARTFORD, April 18. - The attempt of the labor agitators of the Democratic party to put the Republicans on record by their legislative acts on labor questions was an abortive one. The House was the centre and origin of all labor measures, and the number of so-called "labor men" in the body gave a significance to its action that cannot be misconstrued. That body an-der the lead of Democratic "labor" members refused to agree with the Senate on a blil fixing sixty hours a week as the limit for women and children, but permitting over time by mutual agreement. It would not agree to a weekly wages payment bill compelling the payment of so per cent of the wages due weekly at employes' quest, and would not sanction a bill exempting \$100 of cares from attachment. These three measures would have been of great benefit to the workingmen of the State, but because the Senate amendments placed the laws in a condition in which they could be enforced, the labor leaders pretended not to be satisfied. In fact, the had determined to entrap the Republican leaders into